

As a result of his outstanding leadership, technical competence and commitment to excellence, the Memphis District has effectively and efficiently executed its flood control, navigation and environmental missions. During his tenure, Colonel Bean managed a number of projects that will have lasting benefits for the people of Tennessee's Ninth Congressional District and the nation. These projects include the Nonconnah Creek Flood Control project, the Wolf River environmental restoration and flood control study, and flood control and navigation maintenance on the Mississippi River, the Wolf River Harbor and the McKellar Lake Harbor.

In addition to his accomplishments as an engineer, Colonel Bean also possesses considerable management-employee relations skills. After assuming his post, he worked hard to cultivate a relationship of mutual trust and respect among the employees and management of the Memphis District. As a result, Local 259 of the National Federation of Federal Employees nominated Colonel Bean for a Society of Federal Labor Relations Professionals award for having the most improved labor/management relationship. In May, Colonel Bean was selected from a large number of nominees for the award.

Although Colonel Bean will be missed by all who had the privilege to work or be associated with him, I am confident that his legacy will continue. In July, Colonel Bean will assume the post of Deputy Director of the Maneuver Support Battle Lab in Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring an individual who has throughout his career demonstrated through deed, courage and strong leadership that he is a professional soldier and an outstanding engineer.

#### AID FOR AMERICA'S NEEDIEST FAMILIES

**HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 16, 1998*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation that would protect poor mothers and their children who have been victims of the so-called family cap-child exclusion provision used by 23 states including my own state of New Jersey.

Three years ago, I supported efforts to reform our nation's federal welfare system. However, I had grave concerns at the time about a provision in the House's version of welfare reform legislation that would have cut off cash assistance for any additional children born to a woman while she was on welfare, known as the family cap. I objected to this provision because I believed that it would encourage women to have abortions in their hour of greatest need or drive families farther into poverty.

The bill I am introducing today no longer allows states to implement their own version of a family cap if they desire to continue to receive their Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) block grant. My bill is very simple: a state will receive its TANF dollars as long as it does not impose a family cap upon America's neediest families.

In 1995, I tried to ban the family cap but failed. I admitted at the time that the family

cap-child exclusion proposal had enormous surface appeal, since people were fed up with abuse of the welfare system. As a result, I introduced an amendment which gave states the option to use a voucher system if they chose to do away with cash benefits as part of a larger family cap policy. My amendment passed overwhelmingly by a vote of 352 to 80.

The two most predictable outcomes of the family cap-child exclusion policy as implemented by twenty-three states are the likely increase in the number of babies aborted by indigent women—many of whom will feel financially trapped and abandoned—and the further impoverishment of children born to women on welfare.

Recently, my worst fears regarding abortion and the family cap were confirmed by a Rutgers University draft study prepared for the state of New Jersey which estimated that New Jersey's abortion rate increased by 240 abortions per year as a result of the state's family cap. As a result, since 1993, nearly 900 abortions have occurred in New Jersey due to the family cap. Thousands of other children have also been left to fend for themselves because their parents are not allowed to receive assistance on their behalf. I led a broad-based coalition of groups opposing the state's original request for a waiver in 1992 to implement a family cap policy because we knew that the family cap would only drive women into greater depths of poverty and despair and consequently increase the likelihood that they would abort their child. Sadly, our concerns were confirmed by the Rutgers study.

We knew at the time that money—or more precisely the lack of it—heavily influences a woman's decision to abort her child. A major study by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, a research organization associated with Planned Parenthood, found that 68% of women having abortions said they did so because "they could not afford to have a child now." Among 21% of the total sample this was the most important reason for the abortion; no other factor was cited more frequently as "most important."

Demographers have pointed out that "young, poor, and minority women are more likely to have abortions than older, more affluent, and white women," even though "these same groups are also more likely to oppose the right to abortion . . . Seven in ten (70 percent) women with incomes of less than \$25,000 disapprove of abortion, compared with 52 percent of more affluent women. [Yet] poorer women account for two-thirds (67 percent) of abortions." One expert observes: "Few would say an abortion is a good thing, but many women who believe that abortion is wrong find themselves unable to support a child when they become pregnant."

The family cap is likely to tip the balance for each poor woman who feels that society has no real interest in the survival of her baby. She will get a powerfully negative message—that her child has no value—especially from those states where Medicaid abortion is readily available.

Then one of two things will happen. The woman will have an abortion, or the family will descend further into poverty.

Mr. Speaker, the family cap/child exclusion might present a close question if the incremental payment for a new baby were really so high that it might encourage women and girls to get pregnant and have babies just to get

welfare. But this concern simply evaporates when we look at the facts.

The additional assistance per child varies from state to state, but the median is \$57 per month—fifty-seven dollars. Out of this the mother must pay for the child's clothing, shoes, diapers and other baby supplies, laundry, and bus fare for medical checkups. According to statistics compiled by Catholic Charities in 1994, the low-end costs for these items total \$88.50 per month. So the mother is \$31.50 in the hole even before she begins paying for the child's other expenses. We simply mislead ourselves when we assume that this constitutes an incentive to have more babies.

Mr. Speaker, there was much about the welfare system that needed changing in 1995—people were trapped in the cycle of poverty and despair. They needed a new program. They needed help and the bulk of our new provisions have been beneficial. But letting states pay to terminate the life of a child while the same state refuses to pay a mere \$64 a month for food and clothing for that child is unconscionable. Instead, if we want welfare to be temporary and to be a true safety net—a safety net against abortion under duress, a safety net against descent into deeper poverty, then we must ban the family cap.

One abortion is one too many. It is wrong for the government, whether it be federal, state, or local to embrace policies that would promote abortion and financial impoverishment. The family cap does just that. I encourage my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring my legislation.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. EVELYN G. LEWIS

**HON. DONALD M. PAYNE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 16, 1998*

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I would like my colleagues here in the United States House of Representatives to join me in honoring a dedicated public servant, and a very special person, Dr. Evelyn G. Lewis, who is retiring after 35 years in Education with her most recent tenure as principal of University High School in Newark.

We in Essex County have been very fortunate to have a person of Dr. Lewis's talent and outstanding abilities, working on behalf of our children. In addition to her many achievements at University High School, Dr. Lewis also distinguished herself as a hardworking individual. She has served as Originator and Coordinator of the "Newark Business Skills Olympics". Organizer and Chairperson of Newark's Business Advisory Committee and Chair of the Curriculum Committees and the Textbook Review Committee.

On Friday, June 12, 1998 family, friends and colleagues of Dr. Lewis will gather to honor her for her many contributions to the youth of Essex County. Mr. Speaker, let us join in congratulating Dr. Lewis and wishing her all the best as she leaves public service and pursues new challenges.

CONDEMNING THE BRUTAL  
KILLING OF MR. JAMES BYRD, JR.

SPEECH OF

**HON. GLENN POSHARD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 11, 1998*

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a co-sponsor of House Resolution 466, and I rise today to join my colleagues in expressing my deep sorrow and strong condemnation of the vicious, senseless murder of Mr. James Byrd, Jr., in Jasper, Texas. It is profoundly disturbing to me that such a heinous expression of racial hatred could still occur, but I hope that this shocking event can serve to bring us together in a renewed call for the justice, tolerance and harmony which have been so long in coming to this nation.

I would also like to express my heartfelt condolences to those who knew and loved Mr. Byrd. While all of us are feeling the pain that comes with realizing our society is not yet free of this kind of violence, it is Mr. Byrd's family and friends who are bearing the heaviest burden of all, and I hope they will feel our thoughts and prayers with them as they struggle with their loss.

I want to thank the Congresswoman from California, Ms. WATERS, for offering such a powerful resolution. I urge my colleagues and all Americans to take this tragedy and transform it into an inspiration to fight against the evil and hatred that could make such a thing possible. We must not allow ourselves to become complacent while there is still work to be done, for we will not be a truly great nation until racism and discrimination have become nothing more than relics of the past.

IN HONOR OF RICHARD ALBERT  
McCULLOCK

**HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 16, 1998*

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of the United States of America, Richard Albert McCulloch.

Mr. McCulloch was born in Bloomington, Illinois, on July 26, 1924. At the age of eighteen he joined the U.S. Army in the infantry, and later was transferred to the Engineers, 3rd Division. It was the beginning of World War II, and he was sent to the European theater where he fought during the D-Day Invasion of Normandy.

When he returned to the United States he met Marilyn Hedrick, and was married on June 7, 1947. The McCullochs have recently cele-

brated their 51st wedding anniversary. They have five children and twelve grandchildren.

The McCullochs have lived in Garden Grove, California, in the 46th Congressional District, for forty-four years. During that time, Mr. McCulloch has devoted his energies to some very important causes and issues. As a member of the Elks Lodge, he began a clown program to entertain youth at charitable events, and also began a program on American culture.

Mr. McCulloch's love for his country, and for the American flag, is very evident. The Garden Grove Elks are responsible for having a row of flags on both sides of Main Street in downtown Garden Grove. The Garden Grove City Council just approved the flags this June. This is due in large part to Mr. McCulloch's persistence and emphasis on the beauty and meaning of the American flag.

Mr. McCulloch comes into my office quite often, to order flags for Eagle Scouts or for other special occasions. He updates my staff on the correct flag protocol and has taught my staff a great deal about the history of the American flag. In a sense, he is the keeper of the flags, and insures that the American flag is flown outside my Garden Grove office for all to admire.

I ask you all to join me today to salute this fine American, who has served his country during its darkest hours, and who has protected and upheld our flag. He is a shining example of what it means to be American.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN A MCCALL,  
JR.

**HON. JIM TURNER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 16, 1998*

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Dr. John A. McCall, Jr., of Crockett, Texas. On June 26, 1998, Dr. McCall will have the high honor of being inaugurated as president of the American Optometric Association at the AOA's 101st Annual Congress in Orlando, Florida.

Dr. McCall is a graduate of the University of Houston College of Optometry. He has served the AOA as a member of the board of trustees, as secretary-treasurer, as vice-president and as president-elect. He has also served on the board of directors of the Texas Optometric Association (TOA), and was president of the TOA in 1989. In 1982, he was named TOA's Young Optometrist of the Year, and in 1991 he was selected as the TOA's Optometrist of the Year.

Dr. McCall's accomplishments are impressive and extend beyond his profession. He served as the mayor of Crockett from 1989-1991, and was a member of the city council for six years. He also served as president of

the Crockett Rotary Club and Jaycees. He was honored for his service to those organizations with the Jaycee Distinguished Service Award and the Rotary Club Community Service Award.

Dr. McCall is a member of the medical staff at the East Texas Medical Center of Crockett, where he has been providing emergency room coverage for ocular trauma since 1984. He currently serves as secretary of the medical staff and is a member of the ER review committee.

Dr. McCall is in practice with his father, Dr. John A. McCall, Sr., O.D., but his ties to optometry run even deeper than that. The lineage of optometrists in his family extends to his wife, Anne, two of his uncles, his father-in-law and his brother-in-law. Not surprisingly, his daughter is currently in pre-optometric studies at Southern Methodist University.

Dr. John McCall has distinguished himself as an outstanding leader in his profession and his community. I am pleased to join his many friends and colleagues in congratulating him on becoming the 77th president of the American Optometric Association.

IN HONOR OF THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PATIENT/FAMILY  
PSYCHOEDUCATION GROUP

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 16, 1998*

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise before my colleagues to commend the success of the Kings County Hospital Center's Patient/Family Psychoeducation Group, on their fifteenth anniversary. Since its founding in 1983, this group, geared mostly towards patients with Schizophrenia and Bipolar Disease, has been combating the rehospitalization of patients following their discharge from inpatient settings.

This program has yielded many positive effects, a record of which has been published in the March 1993 issue of the Journal of Psychosocial Nursing. The Psychoeducation Group has helped many patients who have been out of the hospital, to change a pattern of recidivism for consistent outpatient treatment.

The Psychoeducation Group consists of patients and families that are primarily, immigrants from the Caribbean nations. The program has been well received by this group, and the information sharing model has been very effective.

I would like to recognize the hard work and commitment that the Psychoeducation Group has exhibited throughout the past fifteen years. Its efforts have truly changed the nature of many lives